

## FARM NEWS.

### MR. WATSON'S TOBACCO LETTER.

[There were some errors in Mr. Watson's Tobacco Letter last week. In the place of "spring" where it occurs twice it should be sponge. He also intended to say at 110 degrees you see your colors by giving it ventilation, the "setting colors" was left out by mistake. This is important.]

Ed.

When you move your tobacco from the barn to the packhouse, pile it to one side on the sticks until you refill your barn. Then you can put some hands to bulking it down. Let two hands pick it up, one stick at the time and jerk the string off each end of stick and let stick drop down. Now fold or double your string of tobacco and commence laying it down in piles. You can lay it in round or long piles to suit yourself but always lay the butts of stems out and the leaf in to protect it from the air.

If you make long piles, make them round at the ends so you can turn all the leaf in.

It is best to bulk one barn in each pile. If you bulk two barns in one pile put some straws or paper between the two barns as you can hardly ever grade two barns alike. You commence your pile like you wish; then keep laying it on all around, breaking the joints in every other course and run it up straight. Keep the middle of the pile filled up but put on the outside course first then the middle. Continue until you get the pile as high as you want it but never press it down hard enough to break or bruise the tobacco. Always keep your tobacco in a good tight and dark house and cover it up well. I cover some of mine with ounce ducking, but usually cover with anything obtainable. Keep the damp air from it as this causes it to run red and if you have windows or light holes, put covers on them to make the room as dark as possible. If your tobacco gets too high in order you will lose your colors for it will be sure to run red.

If it is dry weather or very dry inside of barn when you start the fire under your tobacco, it is best to wet the dirt inside of barn. This will help to start the tobacco to yellowing. Never use any water inside of barn after your tobacco is yellow.

You will have to have two sets of sticks to each barn, one for one week and the other set for the next week. It will take about 800 sticks in each set for a sixteen foot barn.

### Home Mixed Fertilizers.

Joseph A. Tillinghast, Superintendent, R. I., writing to the Rhode Island station says: "I am a firm believer in home mixed fertilizers, because I can buy more plant food for the same money than in mixed goods; also by testing the soil and the growth of the various crops I can more intelligently and economically furnish the necessary plant food for a profitable crop."

### A Profitable Crop.

It is wise for the farmers to pay the greatest attention and give the most time to the crop that in the end pays the best. We often learn this when it is too late to remedy the evil which has come upon us by neglect.

If everything raised upon a farm is to be estimated by the amount of money it will bring in the market each year, we are apt to neglect some of the most valuable things we are cultivating. Things of slow growth are often in the end the most valuable. The oak which has taken many years of thrifty growth before it can properly be called the king of the forest, has been in all these years slowly and quietly appropriating from the soil, the sunshine, and the atmosphere, and from the the gentle showers and the more violent rain-storm, the materials necessary for its life and vigorous growth, and even the frosts and snows and inclemency of the winter have been used to give it firmness and strength, until it is complete in all its parts; but it has become the majestic oak.

It may have been a generation in maturing, but when completed in its strength and vigor it will remain in its glory for many generations.

Farmers and their families are engaged in building up and growing products, greater far than the oaks of the forest.

The family of children—the boys and girls, which are gradually growing up and developing, are of more value than many oaks, or than all the crops that

can be raised on the farm. They may, indeed, be of slower growth, and in the first years of their life may have much less marketable money value; or may indeed be a necessary expense, but in their welfare at the last, must be the value of the whole outcome of the family life, and in a large measure the success or failure of the family culture.

It is therefore of the greatest importance that these tender plants, committed to the farmer's family for protection and and culture, should have the best possible care.

The oft repeated couplet,  
"Tis education forms the common mind,

Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," is still true, and here worthy of practical application.

It has hence become a serious question among farmers as to how they shall educate their children. Educational institutions are so abundant and so convenient, and each one claims for itself some special advantages, that the decision is often perplexing.

Nevertheless it should first be settled, and it should be settled thoughtfully, for what you wish to prepare your son or daughter in after life. The imagination of the boy or the girl on the farm, especially, if encouraged by their parents, may connect with a college education away from home, beautiful pictures of a happy life free from care and labor, especially the toilsome care and labor of farm life. These pictures, surrounded with the false halo of the fashionable life of the city, may so bias the judgment in making the choice for the future life of the boy or the girl that the bend or inclination be wrong from the very beginning. There is no employment in life more honorable than that of the farmer, and taking all things into consideration, there is none freer from gnawing care, or more replete with success and quiet happiness through a long life, than that of the honest, intelligent tiller of the soil.

The openings for success and influence which seems so abundant and easy of access in the business marts of the city, are only for the few; and to them when they have once entered the list, the game is so precarious, and their lives so unsatisfying that in the end there is less chance of real success in a happy and useful life than there is usually in securing a fortune from a ticket in a lottery.

The one in a hundred who seems to have obtained wealth, often has such an unrest that he would freely give all his acquired riches for the peaceful and contented life of his less prominent, but more lucky brother, who remained on the farm.

These things should all be taken into consideration, and the important choice should be made on the basis of solid facts and not from the pictures of the imagination which have no reality.

If the boy is to be a farmer, which in very many cases would certainly be the best for him, or the girl is to be a farmer's wife, which is one of the most honorable and useful positions she can occupy in this free country, then their education should be chosen with a view to their after life. What part of it must be obtained away from home, should be obtained in the nearest competent schools, with selections, not from the Greek and Latin civilization, which is neither up to date for the American farmer nor for the American citizen.

Proper selections should be made from such literature and general science as will give healthful and vigorous thoughts to the student, and will open a store-house of wisdom and culture for after life. The thought-moulds of the ancients are too much like a coat of mail upon us, which prevents the spontaneous freedom of movement which is our heritage, and which, under proper home culture, will make us an American people.

We have already indicated that there should be home culture. To be a farmer, the boy should learn farming by his father's side with the assistance of the best farm literature to be obtained. And in like manner the farmer's daughter should learn from her mother or in home life, things which she should know, and which she can learn nowhere else so well. Great mistakes in the education of girls have been made just at this point.

Many a tear has been shed by the innocent, but ignorant, young wife, which might have been spared if she had received a proper education in what is necessary for home life.

From long and careful observation of the many failures and the few successes, we have a settled conviction that a large majority of the boys and girls who have left the farm and farm

life for a city education and a city life, would have done much better for themselves and their families if they had remained at home and prepared themselves, by a home education, for the specific duties of a rural life, and helped advance the standard of useful education in their own community.

There is no reason why farmers and farmers' children should not be as well educated in general literature and the elements of science as the merchant, the mechanic, the shop-keeper and their children, in the town or city. But there is much reason why they should lead a more independent and happier life than the majority of the inhabitants of the cities.

We, therefore, earnestly advise the girls and boys on the farm to stay where they are, or if they must change, change only to another farm, but stick to the most independent of all employments—the tilling of the soil and the making of the farmer's home happy.

If fathers and mothers cultivate this disposition in their children and educate them as their successors, they will realize in their welfare the most profitable crop they can ever raise on their farms.

### In Praise of Silos and Silage.

Farmers are not discarding silos if we may judge from the returns to inquiries thus far received by American Agriculturist. Fully 95 per cent of these replies are enthusiastic in praise of silos and silage. Especially is this true of reports from users of silos in sections that were drought stricken last year, where hay and other forage crops failed, but ensilage corn grew to perfection. It is very evident that the silo has not only come to stay, but many thousands will be built this year all over the country. The authority quoted says: "We do not recollect anything that might be called a new departure in farming which has so generally demonstrated its usefulness and increased in popularity as the years go on. There is, however, much to learn about this subject, and there are some who have discarded silos or have had unfavorable results from the use of silage."

### Potatoes in Drill.

American Cultivator gives expression to the following:

We never knew potatoes to be grown in drills until after the potato beetle had become numerous and some of the old varieties showed signs of running out. When the farmer who had always planted in hills found that occasionally hills were defective, producing only spindling plants and a small crop of tubers, he took to planting in drills, so that as the planting was 12 to 15 inches apart there might not be so wide spaces if a few sets failed. But this business of selecting and caring for is better understood than it used to be. Planting in hills is returning favor, and the chance it gives for more thorough cultivation by going through the crop both ways saves labor and adds to the crop. There is great advantage in harrowing potatoes before they come up. It is best done when they are covered with a cover, which leaves the potatoes under ridges, which the harrow partially levels. After the potatoes are up the coverer can again be used, piling the earth over the new shoots. When this is harrowed down a second time, the field will be nearly free from ridges, and the cultivator can be run across in rows, cutting the ridges down and making the hills nearly level with the surface.

Just now the farmers are very busy 'laying bye' or finishing the working of the crop. The object of the cultivation at this advanced stage of the crop is not to stir the roots, but to conserve the moisture.

### A Card.

The Democratic party must succeed, because Democracy represents the organized patriotism of our country. To insure success the most available candidates must be nominated for the different offices. Black Creek Township has ever remained loyal and given a Democratic majority.

To no one man's work is the success of the party here more largely due than to Wiley Barnes. Therefore we present his name to the Democratic voters of Wilson county as a suitable candidate for the office of Register of Deeds. He would perform the duties of the office efficiently and satisfactorily. If capability, true merits, party fealty and worth weigh in the balance he should be nominated.

Mr. Barnes is a man in close touch with the people and his name would add strength to the ticket.

Nominate Wiley Barnes for Register of Deeds and equally as strong men for the other county offices, and the success of the ticket will be assured.

X. X. X.  
Black Creek, N. C., June 24th, 1896.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of Patric Williamson all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle same. All persons holding claims against said estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to me on or before the 3rd day of June 1897 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

This—June 3rd, 1896.  
H. S. WILLIAMSON.  
A. B. DEANS, Attorney. 6-5-6t.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executors of the last will and testament of S. P. Clark deceased, late of the county of Wilson, we hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate of said S. P. Clark, to present the same to us, on, or before the 23rd of May 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This is also to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make prompt payment to us or our attorney, MARY ELLEN CLARK, Executrix.  
R. S. CLARK, Executor.  
H. G. CONNOR, Att'y. 6-5-6t.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution in my hands issued by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Durham county, in the case of W. L. Ferrell and W. M. Carter vs. Jos. J. Hales, I shall sell at public auction at the residence of Jos. J. Hales, in Wilson county, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July, 1896, the following described personal property, to wit: Lot of hogs, 15 head of cattle, lot of goats, 1 farm wagon, 3 log carts, lot of farm carts, lot of farming implements, including plows, hoes, shovels, plow gear, harrows, cultivators &c., 1 lot of mechanical and blacksmith's tools, 1 bay mule, 1 pony horse, 1 colt, 1 mule, 1 cotton gin, 2 buggies, 1 road cart, 1 Jersey wagon.  
J. W. CROWELL, Sheriff. 6-5-4t.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution in my hands issued by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Durham county, in the case of W. L. Ferrell and W. M. Carter vs. Jos. J. Hales, I shall sell at public auction at the Court House door in Wilson, N. C., on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1896, the following described tract of land, being in Wilson county adjoining the lands of M. C. Dew, W. W. Farmer and others. Beginning at M. C. Dew's corner where the Old County line leaves the road, thence west to W. W. Farmer's line, thence along W. W. Farmer's line to Toisnot Swamp, thence down the swamp to the Parker corner, thence along Parker's line to Kinchen Batt's line, thence same course to the road, thence along the road to the beginning, containing 360 acres.  
J. W. CROWELL, Sheriff. 6-5-4t.

### Ice Cream Now Made in a Minute.

I have an Ice Cream Freezer that will freeze cream perfectly in one minute; as it is such a wonder a crowd will always be round, so anyone can make from five to six dollars a day selling cream, and from ten to twenty dollars a day selling Freezers, as people will always buy an article when it is demonstrated that they can make money by so doing. The cream is frozen instantly and is smooth and free from lumps. I have done so well myself and have friends succeeding so well that I felt it my duty to let others know of the opportunity, as I feel confident that persons in any locality can make money, as any person can sell cream and the Freezer sells itself. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles St. St. Louis, Mo., will mail you complete instructions and will employ you on salary if you can give them your whole time.  
GEO. B.

### A Chance to Make Money.

In the past three months I have cleared \$660.75 selling Dish Washers. I did most of the work, my brother helped some. I expect to do better next month, as every Dish Washer sold advertises itself, and sells several more; I don't have to leave the house. People hear about the Dish Washers and send for them, they are so cheap. Any lady or gentleman can make money in this business, as every family wants a Dish Washer. Any of our readers who have energy enough to apply for an agency can easily make from \$8 to \$10 per day. You can get full particulars by addressing the Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Try it and and publish year success for the benefit of others.  
C. A. L.

### A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars around home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for eighteen two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the sample; postage, etc., to me.  
FRANCIS CASEY,  
St. Louis, Mo. 5-29-13t.

### Spoons Free to All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A. St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to any one sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$13 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel. The spoon is something housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Any one can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.  
Very truly,  
JEANNETTE S. 5-29-13t.

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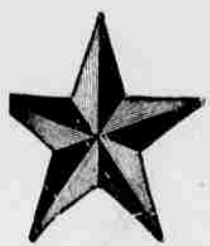
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